American Farm Law.

A work that every Farmer, Business Man, Boy of Select Men, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Trial Justice in the State should have. Compiled in the simplest manner by HENRY AUSTIN, Esq., of Boston, Mass., member of the Suffolk Bar. Second edition, 300 pages. A limited number of copies of this useful work for sale at the office of the *Maine Farmer*. Sent by mail, postpaid to any address for **TWO DOLLARS** per copy. This work is highly recommended by the Press throughout the country. We take pleasure in recommending it to our subscribers, and to all others in need of such a work.

BADGER & MANLEY,
Progr's Maine Farmer, Augusta.

Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS.—Taken on execution, wherein the Inhabitants of the town of Rome, in said county of Kennebec, are creditors, and Eben W. Marston of Hallowell, in said county, is debtor, and will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the third day of September, A. D. 1890, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Baker, Baker & Cornish, in Augusta, in said county, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Eben W. Marston has in and to the same, to wit:

A certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Rome, in the county of Kennebec, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Northerly by land of Charles Hilton; easterly by land of Manley H. Bialsdell; southerly by land of Belsey Weston; and westerly by the Vaughn lot, so called, and containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Dated this 31st day of July, A. D. 1890.

3639 G. T. STEVENS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC SS.—Taken on execution, wherein Anson M. Goddard of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, is creditor, and Benjamin F. French of said Augusta, is debtor, and will be sold by public auction, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1890, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Anson M. Goddard, in Augusta, in said county, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Benjamin F. French had in and to the same on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1890, the time when the same was attached on the original writ, to wit:

A certain lot of land, situate in said Augusta, on the north side of Franklin street, and being lot numbered one hundred and sixty-one (161), on a plan or survey made by Cushing and DeWitt, 1886, and filed in the Registry of Deeds for said Kennebec county, said lot being bounded on the south by said Franklin street; on the east by lot No. 156; on the north by land now or formerly owned by George F. Reynolds, and on the west by lot No. 166, and being the same described in a deed from Stephen M. Boynton to said French, recorded in Book 304, page 179.

WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.*

August 2, 1890. 3639

Messenger's Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Kennebec County, Aug. 11, A. D. 1890.

STATE OF MAINE—KENNEBEC, ss: This is to give notice that on the ninth day of August, A. D. 1890, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec, against the estate of CARROLL HOWE, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said Debtor, which petition was filed on the ninth day of August, A. D. 1890; that the payment of any debts to or by said Debtor, and the transfer and delivery of any property by her are forbidden by law; That a meeting of the Creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at Probate Court Room, in Augusta, on the first day of September, A. D. 1890, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

WM. H. LIBBY,
Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec.

3640

Messenger's Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Kennebec County, August, A. D. 1890.

STATE OF MAINE—KENNEBEC SS: This is to give notice that on the eighth day of August, A. D. 1890, a warrant in insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec, against the estate of FRANK H. FALCON, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said Debtor, which petition was filed on the eighth day of August, A. D. 1890, to which date interest on claims is to be computed; That the payment of any debts to or by said Debtor, and the transfer and delivery of any property by her are forbidden by law; That a meeting of the Creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at Probate Court Room, in Augusta, on the first day of September, A. D. 1890, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

WM. H. LIBBY,
Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec.

3640

Messenger's Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Kennebec County, August, A. D. 1890.

STATE OF MAINE—KENNEBEC SS: This is to give notice that on the eighth day of August, A. D. 1890, a warrant in insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec, against the estate of MARY JANE DYER, late of Sidney, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Aug. 11, 1890. BRADFORD H. RITCHELL. 40*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the last will and testament of JOSEPH BRYANT, late of Sidney, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

LOUISA S. JACKSON.

July 28, 1890. 40*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of LYDIA HOLT, late of Benton, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SPRAGUE HOLT.

Aug. 11, 1890. 40*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of GUY TURNER, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JULIA A. TURNER.

July 28, 1890. 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1890.*

ALBERT J. BURNS, Administrator on the estate of JOSEPH ANN WOODMAN, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, etc., viz.: A certain lot of land, with buildings thereon, situated on the Townsend road, in said Augusta, deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the first Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 40*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of August, 1890.*

JAMES A. ROBINSON, Administrator on the estate of STEPHEN B. WIGGIN late of Mt. Vernon, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the first Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 40*

KENNEBEC COUNTY. *In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of August, 1890.*

On petition for the appointment of LENDALL TITCOMB of Augusta, as Administrator on the estate of GEORGE LOWE, late of Chelsea, deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the first Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 40*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of August, 1890.*

AMBROSE SAWTELLE, Guardian of RALPH H. SAWTELLE of Sidney in said county, minor, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said ward, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said ward in one undivided fourth part of the real estate in said Sidney, of the late Reuben Burgess, deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the first Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 40*

U. S. GOLD Cough Cure | Absolutely the BEST for Colds, Hoarseness, Consumption, at Partridge's Drug Store, opp. P. O.

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VOL. LVIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1890. No. 42.

Fairs to Occur.

Aroostook County Agricultural Society—At Houlton, September 24, 25.
Alewive Grange—Kennebunk, Sept. 17th.
Cumberland County Agricultural Society—At Gorham, Sept. 2d, 3d and 4th.
Eastern Maine State Fair—At Bangor, Sept. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th.
East Eddington Farmers' Club—At East Eddington, Sept. 24th and 25th.
East Somerset Agricultural Society—At Hartland, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—At Franklin Park, Farmington, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d.
Kennebec County Agricultural Society—At Readfield, Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.
Kennebec Valley Farmers and Stock Breeders' Association—At Morrill's Corner, W. Gardiner, Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th.
Lincoln Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Damariscotta, Sept. 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th.
Maine State Fair—At Lewiston, Sept. 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.
North Washington Agricultural Society—At Lake Side Park, Princeton, Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.
North Aroostook Agricultural Society—At Presque Isle, Sept. 16, 17 and 18.
North Waldo Agricultural Society—At Trotting Park, in Unity, Oct. 1st and 2d.
Oxford County Agricultural Society—At the grounds between South Paris and Norway, Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th.
Sagadahoc Valley Union Agricultural Society—At Corliss, Sept. 4th, 5th and 6th.
Skowhegan Agricultural Society—At Town Hall, Skowhegan, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d.
Union Kennebec Agricultural Society—At South Windsor, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d.
Washington Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Pittsham, Oct 14th, 15th and 16th.
Western Central—Skowhegan, Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th.
Androscoggin and Cape Elizabeth Farmers' Association—Pleasant Hill, Scarboro, Sept. 16th and 17th.
Washington Agricultural Society—At Cherryfield, Sept. 17th and 18th.
Waldo County Agricultural Society—At Belfast, Sept. 23d and 24th.
West Penobscot Agricultural Society—At Exeter, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d.
West Oxford Agricultural Society—At Fryeburg, Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.
Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Society—Monroe, Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.
York County Agricultural Society—At the grounds of the Saco Driving Park, Aug. 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th.

Some one says, "a balanced ration is cheaper than one out of balance." Yes, if it does not cost too much.

The *Kennebec Journal* tells of finding three "six-foot" mowers running in one field on a Kennebec farm. Our favorite is a six-foot mower.

A prominent officer of the State Grange writes, "I hope the mission of the League is to unite farmers in a solid phalanx for political reform, so much needed for us. The legislation needed in this State is largely in the interest of farmers, and farmers at legislators should supply those wants."

In the first six months of this year nearly double the number of new Granges have been organized in the country as in all of last year. It is making a steady, solid growth. When a new one is planted in new territory it is considered as a permanent affair, not an organization for a season or a campaign, but for our generation, and those who come after us.

In passing through the town of Winthrop, last week, the venerable representative of a former generation of zealous farmers, Oaks Howard, Esq., now over eighty years old, but still retaining a goodly measure of old-time pluck and vigor, was seen in the field, scythe in hand, with the other men grappling with a crop of Hungarian, his stroke strong and steady, and having a goodly swath behind.

An orchard of Duchess of Oldenburg trees, set out by W. H. Keith, Winthrop, five or six years ago, is now loaded with fine size, coloring and ripening in the bright sunshine, and is a pleasing picture to look upon. This variety was planted with the purpose of using them for evaporating. The tree is iron-clad and is a prolific bearer. It is a question, however, whether the Wealthy would not have been preferable, as it is an early bearer and equally productive, and at the same time a later fruit and of high quality.

Other States begin to see the situation as it is. The Vermont *Watchman*, in commenting on the losses in population of the farming towns in that State as disclosed by the census, consistently remarks: "The manufacturing towns are taking care of themselves. The farming towns have inferiorly lost. It is to the latter that the State must direct its first efforts." That is right; we are glad our sister State is getting her eyes open to the situation. The farming of New England is the industry that calls for solicitous attention at the present time, and calls for the fostering care of the State.

Only articles of value are imitated. Who ever saw "Holstein Milk" printed on a dairy wagon? On the contrary, the presence of Holstein milk is carefully concealed, and often denied. "Jersey," on the contrary, is paraded on all possible occasions. "Jersey Milk." "Jersey Cream" and "Jersey Butter" are familiar signs on wagons and in windows. The explanation, of course, is very simple. Jersey milk and cream are confessedly the richest, as Jersey butter is the best made from cows. Everybody wants the best. Those who have it not, pretend to have it; they imitate it.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

1. Will some one who knows please tell us through the *Farmer*, whether to use air or water-slaked lime in making a compost of muck, weeds, etc., for a fertilizer?

2. In making up the compost heap, should one use water to moisten the materials? SUBSCRIBER.

West Troy.

1. Water-slake the lime to a dry condition for the purpose of composting.

2. A certain degree of moisture is necessary to the starting of the heat in the compost. This can be supplied through the use of water. So, also, where too great heat is generated in a compost or a manure pile, it may readily be reduced by the application of water.

Farmers and the Legislature.

Within a few days, the candidates for the lower House in the legislature will be nominated. Farmers, are you manifesting an active interest in placing these nominations, that your interests may be faithfully and efficiently cared for? If farmers do not look out for themselves in these matters, they have no good cause for complaint of neglect or oversight. It belongs to each one, while guarding public interests, to look specially after their own. This is looked upon as incumbent upon them. It may not be necessary, nor always desirable, to elect farmers for this purpose. Professional men or men of business may be quite as efficient in this direction as a farmer, but it is quite important that the farmers take an active part in making the selection, and, in exercising their votes, have an understanding that the parties supported are specially commissioned to look after the interests of their constituency. The people, the voters, have first to make their wants known before they can have them expected. Now is the time to start in these things. Will you do it, or will you remain content to let others have their own way of shaping affairs. Farmers generally way to the polls and vote; would it not be well to have those votes mean something?

State Fair.

The State Fair at Lewiston, September 9 to 12, is close at hand, and the preliminary preparations for the same are well under towards completion. The farm is now so well and so fully equipped for exhibition purposes, that much of the hustling, formerly inevitable, is now uncalled for. No new or striking features are to be introduced this year, in fact, are not called for. It is well understood by the people that the State Fair means a grand exhibition of the skill and industry of the people of the State, gathered together from the farms, the gardens, the orchards, the workshops and the homes, and it does not take a flourish of trumpets to bring them out to see it.

There is every promise of a full exhibit in every department. While fat oxen and sleepy steers are not so numerous as formerly, there are a plenty for show, and good ones, while the good stock in the different breeds of cattle and studs of horses, are increasing in numbers and quality each year, and the number of exhibitors multiply with the increase.

More of the Plum Problem.

We are glad this plum problem is receiving the investigation that it is from the growers of this valuable fruit. With the investments annually made in fruit stock, aggregating so much as they now do, it is quite time that humbug and imposition were driven to the wall, that growers may see what they want and get what they pay for. Herewith we give another letter, received from our observing correspondent of Ontario. The leaves were received in perfect condition. The two specimens marked Bradshaw and Greeley are plainly and unquestionably two varieties. The one marked Greeley is quite rounded in form, and of a thick, leathery texture, while the Bradshaw is more elongated or lanceolate in form, and the edge more finely crenated than the Greeley. The leaves of the other variety sent, Rocky Mountain, are much smaller and still more lanceolate. Each are easily distinguished by any grower. We shall be pleased to compare samples of the fruit.

Dear Sir: I inclose leaves of the Greeley, Bradshaw and Rocky Mountain plums, all labeled inside. You will notice they are very marked and distinct varieties. Hasty Bracket, and others at Lexington Corners, grow large quantities of the Greeley plum. The stock I procured from the above place was from the Greeley garden, not from the "mulberry man;" so I think it is genuine. Mr. Wm. Chaplin of Newcastle, also Mr. Beeman of same place, are growing the three varieties of plums of which I inclose leaves. The latter is a large grower of plums, and other varieties of fruit. He has two hundred and forty different varieties of pears, and a large variety of plums. He is the largest grower of fruit in this section. I will send you fruit later. I am, yours truly,

F. S. FAIRFIELD.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture, Thos. Daggett, President, and B. W. McKeen, Vice President, with the Secretary, held a meeting at the office of the Secretary, at the State House, on Thursday and Friday of last week, for the purpose of laying out and providing for the work of the board the coming winter, and also taking the preliminary steps towards carrying out the instructions of the fall session of the legislature. It was decided to hold a series of meetings, one in each county in the State, at which addresses will be made and discussions had upon topics relating to agriculture. It is understood there is a wide and loud demand for more work on the part of the board and otherwise for the encouragement and upbuilding of the agriculture of the State. Other States and other sections of the country are doing this, and unless we keep pace with what is going on around we shall soon drop behind in the march of progress. A more active interest in the agriculture of the State is to be asked for, for which a larger appropriation will be needed.

The line of investigation to be taken up at the coming institutes, was considered, and the speakers and lecturers desired were named. Prominent specialists in our own State are to be employed, together with a strong team of lecturers from among the farm authorities outside the State.

An evening meeting is to be held by the board at the State Fair at Lewiston, at Exhibition Hall on the grounds, on Thursday evening of fair week. The relation of the Experiment Station to the farm, is the subject for discussion. President Daggett is to preside and Mr. McKeen, the member from Oxford, and Prof. Jordan, Director of the Experiment Station, are to be the leading speakers. The public will be invited to take a part.

The Executive Committee of the board are disposed to spare no pains to make the work of the board the coming working year, effective in a larger degree than ever before for the promotion of the farming of the State. In this they should receive the encouragement of every one interested in the welfare and prosperity of the State.

What a Woman Thinks About It.

The *Farmer* has often called attention to the importance of good judging, when placing the prizes at the fairs. If there is anything that should claim foremost attention on the part of the managers, it is this No careful, intelligent breeder—and among the successful there are no others—ever objects to a *just* award. It is the careless and the dishonest judging that brings complaints from honorable breeders. This has been proved over and again at our State fairs. From a communication in the *Country Gentleman*, we copy what a woman thinks about this matter, written by Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ontario, one of the most distinguished breeders of Jerseys on the continent. She says:

Eds. Country Gentleman: As the time for fall exhibitions draws near, I wish I could impress upon the "powers that be" the vital importance of appointing really good judges upon the different breeds of cattle. I do not think any one realizes the dissatisfaction, discomfort and misery that must be suffered, not only by exhibitors, but by all the officers connected with the exhibition, when judges are appointed who are manifestly unfit for the position; and sometimes the best breeders are deterred from exhibiting, because they do not wish their cattle to be judged by men who are partly, or wholly, incompetent. I, as a sufferer, can speak from experience.

Years ago, when we could take cattle back and forward to the States without restriction, I exhibited, in a neighboring town in New York State, a herd of Jerseys, and among them was the grand cow, Pet Mulberry, that I bought from J. Milton Mackie. Mulberry was black and brown, with some white. She had the yellowest skin, and made the yellowest butter of any I had owned, and gave me 40 lbs. of milk a day, on grass alone. To my surprise, when her class was called, she was passed over entirely. Directly the awards were made, the judge came to me, and, with a most lofty and patronizing air, told me I had by far the best cow on the ground, but, *as she was not a registered Jersey*, it was his duty to pass her over. I called attention to her printed pedigree and number; in vain I assured him that she was not only registered, but actually imported from Jersey. He had been greatly deceived, that she had never seen the island, and, in fact, was not a pure Jersey at all, because she had some black upon her (!) and it was a pity, as she was the best cow he had seen. I asked him if he knew where Jersey was, and he said of course he did—it was off the north coast of Scotland!

Comment was useless. I accepted the situation, but I have never, before or since, exhibited at any but one or two of the greatest fairs, viz., the Provincial, held at a different place every year, and the Industrial, held at Toronto.

Until a total reform is effected in this direction, our fairs will be practically robbed of half their value. The committee should put all the money they have to spare in local men into getting one *good* man from a distance, taking care to satisfy themselves, beyond a doubt, that he is not only an expert in that class of cattle, but an upright and honorable gentleman, without a blot on it without reproach—a man who completely ignores the owners, and judges the cattle on their merits only, and from whose decision there is and can be no appeal.

The *Jersey Bulletin*, in its last issue, in referring to the importance of competent judges, says:

All men do not know which is best of a given series of plows and cows. It is the business of fairs to teach them. This is the function of judges, who award premiums. But how shall the people who do not know be taught, if the judges do not know? Select your judges for their competency and fitness. Don't put a man who never owned a Jersey cow to judge which is the best of a dozen or more Jerseys. A blow-hard, or not appoint a butcher or a beef maker to judge dairy cattle. Select in each class one man whose decisions will be accepted and respected by all interested in that class. And have each class judged by some recognized standard.

The Michigan Apple Crop.

A correspondent of the *American Cultivator* writes from the great Michigan fruit belt as follows:

I have an apple orchard of thirty-five acres, all in bearing condition, good for 3000 barrels of No. 1 fruit, also 1000 peach trees, all in bearing condition. Now mark the result. Last year all was hurry and confusion; this year quiet prevails. Not the first bushel of peaches will be shipped this year, and not 100 barrels of apples in the fruit belt. Not enough fruit in western Michigan for home use. We shall all apply for a pension to pay taxes. This is the first total failure since the commencement of fruit raising in western Michigan.

South Haven, Mich. L. H. BAILEY.

Clover as a Fertiliser.

By under-draining our land, by thorough tillage, and in numerous other ways we have been able to greatly better our condition on the farm; but after all we could never have attained anything like our present success without the aid of clover. I used to draw manure from town, 20 years ago, and kept a large number of animals so as to make all I could. I believed, from reading, that this was the only way to bring my farm up. I almost lived to make manure. But it so happened that one of the first things I did was to seed a field with clover. And again, I was unable to buy or make manure enough to go over more than a few acres. A part of a clover field was manured and part was not. This gave a chance to notice the effect of clover. Well, after a few years, I began to get my eyes open in regard to the true value of clover on my farm. Treated properly, it is the important crop for me. I would not now buy manure in town as a gift. I cannot longer afford to keep stock in competition with the great West and make a perfect slave of myself taking care of them (keeping dairy as my neighbors do.) I can do no better—feed my clover, what is not wanted by our four horses and one family cow, directly back to the land to grow wheat and potatoes. There is no danger of my farm "running out," if clover is properly grown and treated, furnishes fertility enough to grow as large crops of wheat as can possibly stand up, and a little more than possibly. Forty bushels per acre and 400 bushels per acre can be grown in this way, on this farm (21 years ago it grew only eight.) Several years ago, it was predicted by wise men, that we could not keep our land in heart that it would be failing (we) for potatoes by our system of clover farming. Well, the last two seasons we were wonderfully successful, and we never had so large a crop of potatoes. Our land manured only with clover roots and the heavy second crop.

Now do not think that we can add much to our store of our table stores. We do not. We have use for it to bring up the poorer portions of the fields, particularly where otherwise clover would not grow as rank and thick, and heavy as it must to do its best in bringing up the land. No little, thin, feeble growth of clover will ever bring up land to the condition of ours. It must be such a thick mass that daylight can't get through it, and consequently so that it never will dry out at the bottom in the middle of the hottest days. I have been viding the mower through such clover lately. It is down so badly we will get perhaps one-third (?) of a ton (800 pounds per acre), and the rest with the heavy second growth, will go under to feed our next year's potato crop, the best feed manure of any and the cheapest. Folks ask me why we do not have the white grubs? They do immense damage in Ohio. I believe it is simply and only because the beetles can not or do not want to get down into such a thick, hot mass of clover to lay their eggs. We had a few last year on a small, thin spot. It was manured last winter, and I think we will not be troubled again. Clay is the natural soil here, and a poor and poorly kept, insect enemies attack the feeble vines and plants. "From him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath." "Unto him that hath shall be given." The beauty and rank growth of clover over every square foot of the field, with short rotation, will be death to foes and wealth to the owner, with proper encouragement. Who ever saw a failure in clover get its fertility? "You cannot draw out of a bank any more than you put in."

Yes, you can out of the clover bank and many times over. But do not worry over the whereabouts of this. Look rather where or how clover gets its nitrogen, whether from the air or sub-soil, it gets it, and will make you rich, on any originally good soil, by patient practice. By the way, we were digging a ditch through a bank in a field of clear clover last spring. There was nothing else growing in the field, and at 8 feet deep I found the earth filled with delicate fibrous roots, and with a porous sub-soil. In hard pan we could only dig through with a pick, as not one of us could force a spade into it, I broke open chunks to take from a depth of 6 feet, and found the little clover roots. Now, even if clover does not get any nitrogen from the air, (which I do not believe) on any farm the supply will be within the reach of it from its practically inexhaustible. Drain your land when it needs it, so the roots can go down and pump up fertility for you, and then take proper care of clover, and there is very little doubt that every farm in the village that can not be made exceedingly productive without very much stable manure or fertilizer. Of course soils vary, but there is no impossibility in the way even in some places. They are not needed here. Tillage and clover with drainage, will produce or render them available on many farms where the owner now thinks he must buy them. But now no careless treatment of clover will bring such crops as I grow. The care of it must be systematic. You must know what you are working for, and then do it. I will tell you in future articles just how I manage.—*Prac. Farmer.*

The Sciences in the Common Schools.

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Comment was useless. I accepted the situation, but I have never, before or since, exhibited at any but one or two of the greatest fairs, viz., the Provincial, held at a different place every year, and the Industrial, held at Toronto.

Until a total reform is effected in this direction, our fairs will be practically robbed of half their value. The committee should put all the money they have to spare in local men into getting one *good* man from a distance, taking care to satisfy themselves, beyond a doubt, that he is not only an expert in that class of cattle, but an upright and honorable gentleman, without a blot on it without reproach—a man who completely ignores the owners, and judges the cattle on their merits only, and from whose decision there is and can be no appeal.

The *Jersey Bulletin*, in its last issue, in referring to the importance of competent judges, says:

All men do not know which is best of a given series of plows and cows. It is the business of fairs to teach them. This is the function of judges, who award premiums. But how shall the people who do not know be taught, if the judges do not know? Select your judges for their competency and fitness. Don't put a man who never owned a Jersey cow to judge which is the best of a dozen or more Jerseys. A blow-hard, or not appoint a butcher or a beef maker to judge dairy cattle. Select in each class one man whose decisions will be accepted and respected by all interested in that class. And have each class judged by some recognized standard.

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For several years I used the arsenites against curculio, with very apparent effect. In two years ago I seemed to get good result. Last year I tried again with very ill success. This year my experience is thus unsatisfactory. Whether or not my fine curculio cannot be destroyed by the arsenites, under very favorable circumstances, I do believe we shall have to return to the old jarring method if we are surely to raise plums.—*Professor A. J. Cook.*

Wrentham, Mass., boasts one sheep in the town, and four dogs to the square mile. The result. Last year all was hurry and confusion; this year quiet prevails. Not the first bushel of peaches will be shipped this year, and not 100 barrels of apples in the fruit belt. Not enough fruit in western Michigan for home use. We shall all apply for a pension to pay taxes. This is the first total failure since the commencement of fruit raising in western Michigan.

South Haven, Mich. L. H. BAILEY.

Man will manage to live and be shiftless on a farm longer than in any other place, unless it be the almshouse.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes by the Way.—No. 2.

Farming in Maine, and in fact in all New England, in too many instances, is like pulling a cat by the tail, the harder we pull the harder poor pussy digs in her claws.

I was reminded very strongly of this when my friend P—— told me of a man who was trying to farm it on a very large farm with but little hired help, either in doors or out. The farm consists of nearly 300 acres, of as good land as there is in the town of Vassalboro, with a fine set of buildings, and is now carrying a large stock of dairy cows. He works from early morn to eight or nine o'clock at night, and his wife the same; when he comes in from the field at six, he then has twenty cows to milk, and the boy eight or nine, and on Sundays they cannot attend church because they have so much milking to do. What wonder they are all fagged out at the end of the week, and unprepared for the rest which the Sabbath is designed to afford! I can do no better—feed my clover, what is not wanted by our four horses and one family cow, directly back to the land to grow wheat and potatoes. There is no danger of my farm "running out," if clover is properly grown and treated, furnishes fertility enough to grow as large crops of wheat as can possibly stand up, and a little more than possibly. Forty bushels per acre and 400 bushels per acre can be grown in this way, on this farm (21 years ago it grew only eight.) Several years ago, it was predicted by wise men, that we could not keep our land in heart that it would be failing (we) for potatoes by our system of clover farming. Well, the last two seasons we were wonderfully successful, and we never had so large a crop of potatoes. Our land manured only with clover roots and the heavy second crop.

Now do not think that we can add much to our store of our table stores. We do not. We have use for it to bring up the poorer portions of the fields, particularly where otherwise clover would not grow as rank and thick, and heavy as it must to do its best in bringing up the land. No little, thin, feeble growth of clover will ever bring up land to the condition of ours. It must be such a thick mass that daylight can't get through it, and consequently so that it never will dry out at the bottom in the middle of the hottest days. I have been viding the mower through such clover lately. It is down so badly we will get perhaps one-third (?) of a ton (800 pounds per acre), and the rest with the heavy second growth, will go under to feed our next year's potato crop, the best feed manure of any and the cheapest. Folks ask me why we do not have the white grubs? They do immense damage in Ohio. I believe it is simply and only because the beetles can not or do not want to get down into such a thick, hot mass of clover to lay their eggs. We had a few last year on a small, thin spot. It was manured last winter, and I think we will not be troubled again. Clay is the natural soil here, and a poor and poorly kept, insect enemies attack the feeble vines and plants. "From him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath." "Unto him that hath shall be given." The beauty and rank growth of clover over every square foot of the field, with short rotation, will be death to foes and wealth to the owner, with proper encouragement. Who ever saw a failure in clover get its fertility? "You cannot draw out of a bank any more than you put in."

Yes, you can out of the clover bank and many times over. But do not worry over the whereabouts of this. Look rather where or how clover gets its nitrogen, whether from the air or sub-soil, it gets it, and will make you rich, on any originally good soil, by patient practice. By the way, we were digging a ditch through a bank in a field of clear clover last spring. There was nothing else growing in the field, and at 8 feet deep I found the earth filled with delicate fibrous roots, and with a porous sub-soil. In hard pan we could only dig through with a pick, as not one of us could force a spade into it, I broke open chunks to take from a depth of 6 feet, and found the little clover roots. Now, even if clover does not get any nitrogen from the air, (which I do not believe) on any farm the supply will be within the reach of it from its practically inexhaustible. Drain your land when it needs it, so the roots can go down and pump up fertility for you, and then take proper care of clover, and there is very little doubt that every farm in the village that can not be made exceedingly productive without very much stable manure or fertilizer. Of course soils vary, but there is no impossibility in the way even in some places. They are not needed here. Tillage and clover with drainage, will produce or render them available on many farms where the owner now thinks he must buy them. But now no careless treatment of clover will bring such crops as I grow. The care of it must be systematic. You must know what you are working for, and then do it. I will tell you in future articles just how I manage.—*Prac. Farmer.*

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Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Aug. 28, 1890.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. I. Q. LIBBY of Burnham, our cattle reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in East Kennebec county.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in Washington county.

The announcement of the grand mass meeting in Waterville, Friday, at which Mr. Blaine will speak, will be found elsewhere. It will be the largest public meeting of the year.

A curious fact is stated in regard to the natural gas regions in Indiana. The soil for many miles around Shelbyville is so impregnated with natural gas, that by piercing the earth with a stick, the gas may be ignited, and a hole made large enough to produce a considerable amount of illumination. Some wells have been ruined by it.

The distracting and long debated election or force bill has been settled for this session, at least, by the United States Senate. It will go over until the next session, and be the first measure considered when Congress reassembles in December. Some kind of a tariff bill will probably be passed at this session, and then an adjournment will be had.

The *Belfast Journal* says: "We are indebted to Secretary Gilbert for a bound copy of the report of the doings of the Maine Board of Agriculture, for the year 1889. It is a handsome volume of about 400 pages, filled with information and practical suggestions. Mr. A. I. Brown of Belfast, contributes an interesting paper on 'Farm Help.'"

The Quebec newspaper, *Le Canadien*, appeals to the leaders of the Ottawa and Quebec governments to provide work for the inhabitants of the counties below Quebec, whose crops are a total failure. The paper says it has ascertained that thousands of families are preparing to leave the country, and unless the projected Maine Railway is pushed ahead, in order to provide these families with bread, emigration will take place, which will be ruinous to the Dominion.

Next week the big fairs open for their annual exhibitions, and thousands will crowd the gates. To all such we would say that the *Maine Farmer* cottages at Bangor and Lewiston will be open, and our friends cordially welcomed. We hope to receive a call from hundreds of our old friends and subscribers, and greet as many new faces. The *Farmer* is the farmer's newspaper and will always champion their rights. Come in and see us.

The explosion of kerosene lamps is getting to be a very common occurrence. The latest accident of this kind in this State was in Dover, recently, when a lamp exploded in the residence of Mr. E. A. Ireland, while the family was absent. A person passing noticed black smoke exiting and broke open the door, thus saving much damage was done. People cannot be too careful in looking out for these incendiaries. The *Scientific American* says, the invention most needed is a cheap kerosene lamp that has less dangerous qualities than those in use.

The Volapukians of the country have been in session at Boston, in the interest of the extension of that language. It was stated during the progress of the convention that already there are 5,000,000 persons of this language, of whom 1,000,000 are proficient in it, and that 1300 business houses are using it, and that it has 30 journals and is heard in 50 countries. When the English language is fully mastered —and that is destined to be the universal language of all climes and peoples—then it will be time enough to turn to Volapuk.

What can be more terrible than the death cloud that burst so suddenly, last week, over the people of Wilkesbarre, Pa.? There was no time for escape from the appalling calamity, if indeed escape were possible under any circumstances. The cyclone's deadly breath comes unannounced, and nothing has yet been found to resist its course. At Wilkesbarre, as we chronicled last week, great buildings were swept away in an instant of time, streets were completely blocked, eleven persons instantly killed, some thirty badly injured, and four hundred buildings demolished. The property loss will aggregate about one million dollars.

The government of New Hampshire, it is claimed, has important new evidence in the Sawtell murder case. It will be presented to the grand jury of Stafford county, next week. The prosecution alleges that Hiram F. Sawtelle was murdered in the yard surrounding a barn owned by a man named Merrill, on the East Rochester road in New Hampshire, between the hours of 4.30 and 5.30 P. M., Wednesday, February 5th, 1890, by Isaac B. Sawtell. So that if Sawtell is convicted, it will be under the laws of New Hampshire, that wisely provide hanging in such atrocious cases; and not under the laws of Maine, that simply provide a home within the walls of the State Prison.

The trotting and pacing entries for the Eastern Maine State Fair, have closed, and a large number of well known horses are entered. A large number of the finest bred are entered in the exhibition classes. Nelson of Waterville, has entered his long string of horses, headed by Nelson and Dictator Chief. B. F. & F. H. Briggs of Auburn, will show their fine bred horses, with Messenger Wilkes, Rockefeller and Warrener, the latter a three-year-old stallion bred by Senator Ford, and full brother of the famous Sunol. M. T. Pooler of Skowhegan, has entered his string of horses, headed with his fast stallions. Besides these, many other valuable horses are to be exhibited. The fair will be held September 30, and October 1 and 2d.

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AN OLD PRINTER.—MEMORIES OF OTHER DAYS. The old-fashioned printers and compositors, who, thirty or forty years ago, "stood up to the rack, fodder or no fodder," are passing away like the receding waves along the shore. The click of their type is no more heard on the quiet air of the composing room; no more do we hear their familiar call for "more copy." They were sturdy sons of toil, ensured to labor of the most intense kind, faithful to every trust, forming the sub-strata of the newspaper world. Into their hands was committed the horrible manuscript of editors and correspondents to be put into shape, and to their carefulness and discrimination the reading public are indebted for the books and newspapers so free from errors.

In this class of the world's workers may be reckoned Mr. Charles H. Turner, who is now spending a serene old age on his farm at Mt. Vernon, Kennebec county, having reached his eighty-third year. He was born in Boston, but in 1818, when a child, he came to Maine, on the death of his grandmother, in whose care he had been, his parents dying previously. After attending the town schools here, he returned to Boston in 1821, and there learned the printing business of Russell & Gardiner, a firm that stood at that time very high. Turner saw an advertisement of apprentice wanted in a Boston paper, and he made application. He was subjected to a severe examination as to his scholarship, which an apprentice is not now called upon to pass through. Beals, afterwards of the *Boston Post*, who was the clerk in the *Boston Commercial Gazette*, gave him a sentence to read and words to speak, then asked him to write his name and spell, ending with the welcome announcement to Turner, "You'll answer." Being the youngest apprentice he was the "printers' devil," and all the drudgery and chores of the office devolved upon him. Parties were in their formative period, and the counting room of the newspaper was the place where the leading politicians met, talked over their plans and purposes, and put up their little jobs. The term "ring" as applied to political combinations, was not then coined. The young man's ears were wide open to catch everything he could learn from the lips of such men as Daniel Webster (then in the building of his promise), Harrison Gray Otis, Robert C. Winthrop, the father of Wendell Phillips and others, whose faces all became familiar to young Turner. He just sat at their feet and drank in wisdom by the square yard. In that counting room the political course of the Federal party of Massachusetts was cut and dried, the officers selected, resolutions written out, and then, while laughing in their sleeves, they would write a call for a public caucus, something like this: "Federal Caucus at Faneuil Hall, Thursday evening,——. Turn out and select your officers!" Wonder if political affairs are conducted that way now!

Daniel Webster constantly told his friends that he was unable to stay in Congress and set aside his lucrative law practice, and so for years, Amos Lawrence and other public men made up a purse of twenty thousand dollars a year, that Webster's mighty power might continue to be felt in the halls of Congress. This Turner ascertained to his certain knowledge. What a school it was to the boy! And how all through the lengthened years, the voices of these great men have spoken to his inner consciousness. Coming in contact with these master minds, even though he were a "poor printer lad," the impression made upon him was lasting, and has been an inspiration to him through all his life.

In the old records, Charles finds the marriage of his father, Stephen D. Turner, to Mary Ivers Prince, in Boston town, May 17, 1802. The son, Charles H. Turner, was born June 18, 1807, baptised by Rev. Chas. Lowell. The family was absent. A person passing noticed black smoke exiting and broke open the door, thus saving much damage was done. People cannot be too careful in looking out for these incendiaries. The *Scientific American* says, the invention most needed is a cheap kerosene lamp that has less dangerous qualities than those in use.

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TO GO IT ALONE.—THE EASTERN MAINE STATE FAIR AND THE NELSON CASE.—Whatever the census of the State may show as regards population, one thing is certain, and that is that the breeders and agriculturists of the old Pine Tree State have made rapid strides the last decade. This was particularly manifest at the big shows last year, and already this present season, the long list of entries for the first big fair, the Eastern Maine State Fair, to be holden at Bangor, Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5, tells of an era of prosperity, particularly among the breeders, hitherto unknown in Maine, and perhaps not duplicated outside of Kentucky.

That the management of the Bangor Fair is alive to the needs and welfare of the breeders of Maine, first, last and all time, is evidenced in the course taken in the matter of the Nelson-Aloryon dispute, now under consideration by the National Trotting Association. The Bangor track will not this year be among the track members of the National Association, though the rules of the Association will be adopted and trotted under as heretofore. The reason for this action can be found in the following letter from President J. P. Bass to the association and the reply:

BANGOR, Aug. 1, '90.

M. M. MORSE, Esq., Sec. National Trotting Association, Hon. Hartford, Conn.:

DEAR SIR—The trustees of the Eastern Maine State Fair, feel that the rules of the National Trotting Association will grant a temporary re-instatement of the suspension, now in force, against Mr. C. H. Nelson, of Waterville.

Our society was organized for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of fine horses, cattle, sheep, swine and dairy departments, and by law is not empowered by the citizens of the State of Maine to lease their track to any class of horses. Mr. Nelson is one of the most successful breeders in the eastern section of the State, and has entered for our exhibitions, and if he should enter his horses, and show him to have the rights he is entitled to by the laws of the State, we should be in conflict with the rules of the National Trotting Association.

Mr. Nelson has a string of fine horses; he has paid out considerable money in fitting up quarters for the accommodation of the same, and the exhibition of the splendid horses he has bred and there is a strong sentiment among our citizens to have his horses exhibited at the fair.

We would be pleased to renew our membership, and if your Association will grant the temporary re-instatement of Mr. Nelson, we would be pleased to forward the fifteen dollars for membership.

The impression seems to be that after his case is heard the suspension will be removed, and whether it is or not, no damage can be done the National Trotting Association by granting the request herein made.

To my personal knowledge, Mr. Nelson has always been a supporter of your Association, and I believe he will be temporary re-instated now, even if until his case is finally adjusted, would result in no damage to the Eastern Fair Association, and on the other hand, if after the final hearing, his re-instatement is ordered, for the reason of "insufficient grounds," Mr. Nelson will have done the National Trotting Association no damage, and the public will be debarred the pleasure of seeing (as is supposed) the finest horses on all parts of our eastern tracks. Our entries close Aug. 13th, and we will oblige by telegraphing on receipt of this letter, if our wish can be granted.

Yours truly,

J. P. BASS,
Pres. Eastern Maine State Fair.

Mr. Morse wired to the effect that such a request could only be granted by the court of appeal, and as there could be no session before the entries closed, Mr. Nelson was allowed to enter his young stock for the races. He has also signified his intention of giving the stallion Nelson (record 2.14) a fast mile Governor's Day, and with a good track, the gamblers will have an opportunity of seeing the fastest mile ever made by a trotting horse in this section of the country, by one of the famous trotters of the National Association, though not the rules of the Association will be adopted and trotted under as heretofore. The reason for this action can be found in the following letter from President J. P. Bass to the secretary and the reply:

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M. M. MORSE, Esq., Sec. National Trotting Association, Hon. Hartford, Conn.:

DEAR SIR—The trustees of the Eastern Maine State Fair, feel that the rules of the National Trotting Association will grant a temporary re-instatement of the suspension, now in force, against Mr. C. H. Nelson, of Waterville.

Our society was organized for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of fine horses, cattle, sheep, swine and dairy departments, and by law is not empowered by the citizens of the State of Maine to lease their track to any class of horses. Mr. Nelson is one of the most successful breeders in the eastern section of the State, and has entered for our exhibitions, and if he should enter his horses, and show him to have the rights he is entitled to by the laws of the State, we should be in conflict with the rules of the National Trotting Association.

Mr. Nelson has a string of fine horses; he has paid out considerable money in fitting up quarters for the accommodation of the same, and the exhibition of the splendid horses he has bred and there is a strong sentiment among our citizens to have his horses exhibited at the fair.

We would be pleased to renew our membership, and if your Association will grant the temporary re-instatement of Mr. Nelson, we would be pleased to forward the fifteen dollars for membership.

The impression seems to be that after his case is heard the suspension will be removed, and whether it is or not, no damage can be done the National Trotting Association by granting the request herein made.

To my personal knowledge, Mr. Nelson has always been a supporter of your Association, and I believe he will be temporary re-instated now, even if until his case is finally adjusted, would result in no damage to the Eastern Fair Association, and on the other hand, if after the final hearing, his re-instatement is ordered, for the reason of "insufficient grounds," Mr. Nelson will have done the National Trotting Association no damage, and the public will be debarred the pleasure of seeing (as is supposed) the finest horses on all parts of our eastern tracks. Our entries close Aug. 13th, and we will oblige by telegraphing on receipt of this letter, if our wish can be granted.

Yours truly,

J. P. BASS,
Pres. Eastern Maine State Fair.

A PHOSPHATE SCHEME FAILS. The announcement Wednesday, of the failure of the phosphate trust, at the head of which was the Duke of Westminister and other prominent English capitalists, to float their $5,000,000 scheme in England, for taking up all the available phosphate property in the Ottawa country, Ont., and the Southern States, has caused a great sensation at Ottawa. The concern was incorporated for the purpose of acquiring possession of the principal phosphate lands in Florida and other parts of the Southern States, Eastern Canada, the Buckingham district and other places where phosphate suitable for the English market are to be found. The representatives of the trust came to this country and bonded enormous tracts of land in the States, and also, it is understood, a large portion of the best phosphate territory in that part of Canada. The list of founders is headed by the Duke of Westminister, who is followed by the Duke of Richmond, and Gordon, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Sutherland and the Duke of Fife. Phosphate lands in that vicinity, for which owners would have been glad previously to receive $5 per acre, were held at fabulous prices. In one case a piece of ground that had been offered for $1000, was valued at $50,000 by the owner, who refused to negotiate on lower terms. The proposed capital was $5,000,000 in shares of $50 each. The report received states that only $250,000 of the entire $5,000,000 was applied for by the outside public and bona fide investors.

INSPECTION OF MEAT FOR EXPORT. The Senate having agreed to the House amendments to the bill providing for the inspection of Meats for Exportation, that measure now goes to the President for his signature. The bill which originated in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and was afterward amended by the practical substitution of a bill reported from the Agricultural Committee of the Senate, provides for the careful inspection of all salted pork and bacon intended for exportation, and for its stamping under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides for the inspection of foods, liquors and drugs imported into the United States, and it gives authority to the President to retaliate against countries making discrimination against American products. The bill, as amended by the House, specifically places all imported drugs under its provisions. The effect of this is to make the bill general, and an anti-adulteration measure in so far as importation of food and drug is concerned. The legislation now pending in the House, by which the Paddock Pure Food bill, is expected to be substituted for the Compound Lard bill, will supplement this legislation, by providing for the inspection of all food and drugs manufactured and offered for sale in the United States. The advocates of the Paddock Pure Food bill, believe that they will be able to secure the passage of that measure in place of the Conger Lard bill, which is being vigorously fought as a measure of special legislation and as directed against a single industry.

KENNEBEC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The semi-annual meeting of this old steady-going society, as fixed by the by-laws, occurs on Monday, Sept. 1st, on the fair grounds in Readfield, at one o'clock P. M. As very much business, that relates to the coming show and fair, will come before the society at this meeting, it is hoped that there will be a full attendance of the members. The society has decided itself with the National Trotting Association, and the track is being put in better condition than ever before. The lumber for the new grand stand has been delivered upon the grounds, during the past week, by Mr. T. M. Weston from his mill at Fayette, and the contract to erect the same, has been completed with Mr. Rosendal Jacobs of Mt. Vernon. It is expected that this stand, in point of symmetry, comfort and convenience, will be second to none in the State. Contrary to the former custom of the society, the entries for all the purses in the speed department will close Sept. 13th. Entries made by mail, complying with the conditions as published in the schedule, and postmarked on the day will be received. Improvement in the various departments is now the order of the day, and from all grounds, from now until the close of the annual show and fair, Sept. 25th, will be a busy place.

H. O. NICKERSON, *Sec'y.*

YORK COUNTY FAIR. Tuesday was the opening of the annual York County Fair, and a gala day it was for the farmers and horse fanciers of that vicinity. All through the forenoon, processions of horses, cattle and vehicles moved in through the big front gate at the Saco Driving Park. One hundred and nine names were registered in Secretary Asa L. Ricker's entry book, up to o'clock, each name representing from one to a dozen different entries.

The showing at the park was an unusually good one, and the attendance throughout the day was very satisfactory.

At the stables, the string of celebrated trotters, in charge of John F. Haines, were, of course, the centre of attraction. Nelson was there in all his glory. He will be driven an occasional exhibition heat during his stay at the park. Redhawk, Testator, Edna and Daisy Rolfe were there, together with the other speedy ones.

In the town hall, Kennebunkport won the first premium, showing 23 yoke of cattle; Saco, second premium, with 22 yoke.

TROTTING AT BELFAST. At the August meeting of the Waldo Horse Breeders, Tuesday, the attendance was 900. The winners were, in the 2.40 class, George A. Jackson's g. m. Little Blanche, time 2.35, in the 2.30 class, G. H. Cook's b. s. General Hancock, time 2.36¼.

The proposed home for poor singers, in Vienna, will admit only those singers who are destitute. The admission of poor singers in the other sense would be apt to overcrowd the institution. The next home in order would be one for members of newly-married couples.

WITH SCORCHED WINGS. We regret to learn that last week, the office of the *Richmond Bee*, perhaps the brightest, cutest paper in Maine, was burned out, the loss being $2500, with an insurance of $1000. The books, only, were saved. The proprietor, Mr. Ray Thompson, nothing daunted, will issue his paper from the *Lewiston Journal* office, until a new hive is provided for the busy Bee in Richmond. We hope we shall continue to have many Bee lines!

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY FAIR. The Androscoggin County Society holds its annual cattle show and fair, at Evergreen Park, Livermore Falls, Tuesday to Thursday of this week. We are able to give in this issue, only the proceedings of the first day, but from the second year this fair has been held in this part of the county, and up to the opening of this exhibition, it was a question what its final success would be. But all doubts have been dispelled, for this opening day has been a grand success in every respect. A large collection of fine cattle, fill the stalls, and overflow to the surrounding grounds, while horses in numbers surprising to everybody fill the nearly a hundred nicely finished stalls and overflow to outside stables, and best of all to see this stock, is a crowd of people as gratifying to the officers as the number of the stock is surprising.

A large part of the cattle are steers and oxen, and the larger part of them wear the fashionable white faces, though among the best are some of the oft reliable Durhams, and still wearing well deserved honors. In this brief notice we cannot name owners. Several pairs of these fine cattle changed hands and will appear at the State fairs soon to follow.

A good number of the breeding herds that are the foundation stock for these fine oxen and steers, were shown. A. P. Russell, Leeds, Jerseys; E. Wadsworth, East Livermore, Shorthorns; S. N. Beckler, Livermore, Holsteins, and C. W. Randall, East Livermore, Gilton and Underwood and A. G. Underwood, Fayette, and E. W. Pettengill, East Livermore, show Herefords.

Messrs. Briggs of Auburn, are here with ten of their best horses which are a centre of great attraction, while honors are divided between them and many others of the noted horses of the county.

The fine exhibition was incomplete, of course, on this first day, but was putting on shape as the day advanced. In the vegetable kingdom I. T. Waterman & Son, Auburn, beats 'em all, and is a host at a fair.

The following are the awards made on the first day:

Town team, oxen—Jay, 1st.
Town team, steers, 3 years—Poyette, 1st.
Best steers, 2 years—P. A. Bellington, East Livermore, 1st; E E and C K Gilts, 2d; Gilbert Underwood, 3d.
Steers, 2 years—Lewis Leavitt, Livermore, 1st; E E and C K Gilts, 2d.
Steers, 1 year—C W Haskell, East Livermore, 1st.
Calves—C K Page, E Livermore, 1st.

MATCHED CATTLE.

Oxen—E W Leavitt, Jay, 1st; J O Lovejoy, North Livermore, 2d; G and D E Bamford, Fayette, 3d.
Steers, 3 years—J N Richards, Chesterville, 1st; J E Thayer, Lancaster, as b m Tiny B, by E E and C K Gilts, 2d; Samuel Smith, Livermore, 3d.
Steers, 2 years—J W Lovejoy, 1st; E E and C K Gilts, 2d.
Steers, 1 year—E E Pettengill, 1st and 2d.
Calves—H O Johnson, Jay, 1st; Gilbert Underwood, 2d.
Farm stock—C W Randall, East Livermore, 1st; G Underwood, 2d; A G Underwood, 3d.
Stock cows with progeny—C W Randall, 1st and 2d.

Milch cows—David Cargill, East Livermore, 1st; E Williamson, Jay, 2d.
Jersey cows and heifers—A P Russell, Leeds, 1st; Asher, Livermore, 2d.
Durham—All premiums to E Wadsworth, East Livermore, except on 3 years heifers; T Records, 2d.
Hereford—A. G. Underwood 1st; J. D. Thompson, Livermore, 2d.
Heifer, 3 yrs—A. G Underwood 1st; Gilbert Underwood 2d.
Heifers, 2 yrs—A. G. Underwood 1st; G. Underwood, 2d.
Oxen year—J. D. Thompson 1st; E. Pettengill 2d.
Calf—A. G. Underwood 1st; G. Underwood 2d.
Young calves—Gilbert Underwood 1st; Holmes Holstiins, 2 yrs—S H Beckler, 1st and 2d.
Cows yr 1st and 2d to same.
Grade Durham—E. Whitworth, Greene, 1st.
Grade Holstein—W B Crain, Fayette, 1st; E E and C K Gilts, 2d.

In the afternoon the races were the attraction. Palm, the speedy three-year-old, owned by B. F. & F. H. Briggs of Auburn, covered many miles.

Ira P. Woodbury's b s Battalla, won in the 3 minute class. Time—2.42¼, 2.43, 2.40, 2.39¼. L. S. Swett's b g Harlet, won in 2.37 class. Time—2.43¼, 2.45, 2.45, 2.43. In the 2.30 class, foals of 1889, H. W. Hutchins' b f Mattie Wilkes won. Time—1.38¾, 1.37.

GRAY PARK ASSOCIATION. The sixth annual exhibition opened at Gray, Tuesday, with good weather. The exhibition of all kinds of stock, farm produce, fancy and miscellaneous articles, was very large, and added much to the interest of the fair.

The exhibit in the hall was unusually large, and comprised grain and vegetables, fruits, honey, bread, etc., dairy samples, flowers, knitting, sewing, paintings, worsted and fancy articles, paintings, etc.

In the department of carriages, harnesses and leather, Mr. Alley R. Knight entered the most elegant display ever made in this county.

A fine display of agricultural implements, plows, cultivators and harrows, was made by Daniel T. Kelley, the manufacturer, Portland.

The stock and cattle exhibit was unusually large and fine. The three town teams of ten yoke of cattle each, made a fine appearance, and the exhibit of colts, draft horses and oxen and swine was very interesting.

THE HORSES.

A fine exhibit of horses was made by S. L. Adams of Mountain View Farm. It comprised the stallion Nelson 2.14, Wayne Glenarm, dam Kentucky Maud; 2-year-old mare by Harry Glenarm, dam a Brandywine and Morgan; 1-year-old stallion by Harry Glenarm, dam Hambletonian; 2-year-old stallion by Harry Glenarm, dam a Brandywine and Morgan; 1-year-old mare by Harry Glenarm, dam grade Percheron; 3-months-old colt by Harry Glenarm, dam grade Percheron; 5-months-old colt by Harry Glenarm, dam Kentucky Maud.

These premiums were awarded on horses:

Brood Mares—1st, M E Merrill, Gray; 2d, A P Merrill, Gray.
Colts under 1-year-old—1st, J F Yachts, Raymond; 2d, C O Merrill, Gray.
Colts, two-year-old—1st, E S Hawkes, Dearing; 2d, F A Dingley, Canco.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

The following exhibits were among those in this department:

Jerseys—Scammon Fogg, 1 grade cow, heifer, 3-year-old, 2-year-old, yearling calf 9 months; P C Johnson, cow, heifer 2 years, heifer 1 year, heifer 9 yearlings; Chas Goff, cow 4 years; F E Libby, 2 heifers, 2 years; Lewis Leavitt, Livermore, 1st; J O Lagrow, heifer 2 year-old; M L Merrill, heifer, 2 years; calf 5 months; Wm Thompson, cow 5 years; F A Hunnewell, cow 4 years, heifer 2 years, heifer 1 yearling calf; J T and W L Merrill, 2 heifers 2 years, heifer 1 year; M Merrill, bull 3 years, heifer 1 year (2695 A J C C, 5 cows, heifer 3 years old, full blood cow; Geo E Merrill, bull and 6 cows, Jersey; one Lord Hollister, bull 2 years old and heifer.

Jersey cattle premiums were awarded as follows:

Bulls, full blood—G E Merrill, 7 years, 1st premium; J C Humphrey, 1st premium; 1st premium; Cows, full blood—G E Merrill, 1st; cows, grade, W Thompson, 1st; Fogg, 1st; G E Merrill, 2d.
Heifers, 2 years old—S Fogg, 1st; G E Merrill, 2d.
Heifers, 1-year-old—F Robinson, 1st; M C Merrill, 2d.
Heifers, 1-year-old—M G Merrill, 1st; B. Johnson, 2d.
Heifer calves, full blood—M C Merrill, 1st.
Heifer calf, grade—S Fogg, 1st.
Bull calf—M G Merrill, 1st.
Grade Jersey bull, 2-years-old—J F & W I Merrill.

Best herd Jerseys—George E Merrill.
Hereford and Holstein Animals—Fred A Tinkham, grade Holstein, 17 months; C S Higgins, full blood Holstein bull, 7 months; C S Higgins, bull, 1 year-old; 2 heifers, full blood, 3 years; 1 heifer, 2 years; 1 heifer, 1 year; 2 cows, full blood; 1 Higgins, 6 grade cows, 3 grade calves; M C Merrill, bull calf, grade Hereford; J C Benson, cow and calf, full blood Hereford; Merrill Bros., Gray; McDonald, cow, 5 years; cow, 8 years; heifer, 3 years; grade Hereford, 2 years; M C Merrill, heifer, 1 year; (647 H H B; heifer, Holstein 3 years, 777 H H B; Holstein calf, 2 weeks; cow, 4 years; 2 heifers, 2 years, 1 heifer, 1 year; Holstein calf; Merrill Bros., Gray, 3 grade Durham cows, 3 and 9 years.
Orrin Higgins, one herd Holsteins, 6 cows and bull.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

Best herd Holsteins, C S Higgins; second best, Gorham Farm.
Matched Oxen—Edward Huston, Orrin Higgins, M G Merrill, Gray, 1st; Orrin Higgins, 2d premium; matched pairs of oxen, as did also D H Chapman of Raymond, Stephen Page of Windham, and Alfred Merrill, Gray.
Town Teams—Raymond town team, ten yoke; Windham, 2d; Gray, 1 yoke.
Prizes were awarded as follows: Gray, 1st; Raymond, 2d; Windham, 3d.
Working Oxen—M E Merrill, Windham, 1 pair oxen, 4 years; M C Merrill, 1 pair oxen; J A Benson, 1 pair bulls; Almando Kallock, Windham, 1 pair oxen; Samuel Brown, Raymond, 1 pair oxen; W A Thompson, pair oxen.
Matched Horses—Thompson exhibited 1 pair oxen, 7 feet 1 inch; Chas W Hall, Windham, 1 pair, 6 feet 6 inches; Wm F Hamblen, 1 pair oxen; M E Merrill, 1 pair oxen; W H Webster, 1 pair oxen; Eli Stone, Windham, 1 pair oxen; William Megrue, Standish, 1 pair oxen; J S Baston, North Yarmouth, 1 pair oxen.
Fat Cattle—Higgins, fat hog; J T & W L Merrill, 3 fat hogs; Geo C Merrill, 1 cow, 5 pigs, White Chesters; Higgins, breed, 1 boar, White Chester, 1-year-old, 1 cow, 5 pigs.

In the races, in the afternoon, the purse for green horses was won by F. R. Hayden, Cumberland, in 2.44¼, 2.44¼, 2.44¼, 2.41¾.

For colts 3 years old, Carl Stewart, Winthrop, bro. s. General Mack, took the prize. Best time, 3.00.

For colts two years old, half mile heats, E. C. Chute, Naples, b g Vendome, took the first money. Best time, 1.37¼.

The fair was to continue yesterday and to-day, but doubtless the storm interfered.

State Master Prince and Lecturer Twitchell, with their wives, returned from Aroostook, Tuesday, after having held a large number of very enthusiastic meetings with the patrons of that county. They are both a little wild over what they saw and heard, and the stories they tell seems almost beyond the reach of New England farmers. They have driven over a very large portion of the northern portion, and report the short crop as far better than in any other part of the State, the barley looking well and the wheat fields promising a large yield. The average in grain is beyond former years, while that in potatoes is immense. Some farmers have over forty acres, and the crop is ripening rapidly with but little signs of rust. The yield can hardly be as great as last year, but the total footings of this crop will surprise those outside the county. A splendid hay crop has been harvested and in fine condition, and the barns in every direction are being enlarged. If any one wishes to see a contented body of farmers, who are realizing profit from their labors, they should join the Aroostook excursion this fall. The patrons are alive in that county, and Brothers Twitchell expect the Granges as doing good work. We shall next week publish a detailed account of the trip, from the pen of the State Lecturer. Knowing as already gained to warrant the assertion that Aroostook county farmers are prosperous and therefore contented and happy, and we believe they can present substantial proofs beyond any western country, to an intelligent young man, looking for a home.

THE RACE TRACK. The races of the Oxford County Breeders' Association, resulted as follows:

COLT STAKES—FOALS OF 1886.

F R Merrill, Actor	2	1	1
W J Frothingham, Peter F	1	2	2
L E Judkins, Starbeam	3	3	3
J R Gordon, Arthurvell	4	4	4
J F Howland, Marquise Wilkes	5	5	5

Time—1.56, 1.53½, 1.56.

2.20 RACE.

E M Thayer, br g Amos B	1	1	1
R A Jordan, ch g Tommy J	3	2	3
W H Harris, br m Nancy	2	3	2
N J Foss, b s Transit	5	4	4
R F Rounds, b m Lady Redwood	4	5	dis

J S Ames, bl s Kent

Time—2.46¾, 2.47¾, 2.47.

FOALS OF 1887.

But one colt appeared, Audubon, who trotted the mile in 2.04.

Griffin, owned by William Gregg of Andover, gave an exhibition mile, doing it in 2.36½ without a skip. First quarter, .38; half, 1.14½; three-quarters, 1.53.

A delighted crowd of people attended the meeting of the New England Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, in Boston, Wednesday, at Mystic Park. The horse exhibit proved as interesting as ever, many well known performers being shown on the track before the evening programme commenced. Straight heats decided all four races on the programme, but the fun was fast and furious and the battles well worth witnessing. The track was somewhat heavy, nevertheless the time made in the various events were good. In the 2.29 class race the bay stallion Autograph was the victor; in the 2-year-old race the chestnut colt Jumbo Wilkes won in the 3-year-old race the speedy colt Col. Osgood came out first, but was protested; and in the 4-year-old race George Leavitt's great mare, Fanny Snow, was first money.

We give below the summaries of the different races:

PURSE $300, DIVIDED; 2.29 CLASS.

Purple & White, Danbury, b b Autograph, by Autocrats (H Brown)	1	1	1
G U Moses, Bath, Me., ns b s Otis Shaw, by Whitehall (Kenseley)	4	3	2
J J Bowen, Medford, as b m Zallah 8, by William Hoppin (Bowen)	5	2	3
J E Thayer, Lancaster, as ro m Warwick Girl, by Warwick (Hay)	2	5	4
Appleton Wilds, Waterville, Me., ns s c Roseline, by Lothair, Jr. (O'Neil)	3	4	5

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36¾	1.19¾	2.37½
Second	37¾	1.14	2.36¾
Third	37¾	1.14¾	2.37¾

Stakes $1, for foals of 1886 or later, wherever bred, owned by nominator Jan. 1,

Items of Maine News.

The big Leary raft was passing Seguin, Monday afternoon.

Some of the ice being sold in the State this season is three years old.

Daniel Barrett of West Weld, had a cow killed in his pasture by lightning in a recent shower.

Frank McGraw, aged 34 years, postmaster of Eastport, and formerly editor of the *Standard*, died Saturday.

Smith, Rackliff & Co., of West's Mills, have a contract for 1,000 scythe boxes, 10,000 packing boxes for canned sweet corn, besides a large order for salt boxes.

William Taylor, second mate of the barkentine Christina Redman, died suddenly at Bath, Friday morning, of heart disease. He belonged in Fall River, aged 38.

The Governor has commissioned Rev. B. L. Whitman of Portland, and Rev. B. N. Osgood of Brunswick, to solemnize marriages.

Two patents were granted, Tuesday, to Henry A. Robinson of Foxcroft, for a show-box, and to Edwin L. Goding of Portland, for a stove.

While Mr. Charles Hunts, paymaster of the Cowan mill, Lewiston, was eating his dinner, Monday, some one took his pocket-book containing $500 in bills.

The fall term of the Normal School at Farmington, began Tuesday, with 80 pupils, others are to come. The fall term of the Normal School at Gorham, has also commenced, with bright prospects.

Mrs. Nancy Kimball, widow of the late Hon. Peter C. Virgin of Rumford, and mother of Judge William Wirt Virgin of the Supreme Court, died in Cambridge, Mass., last week, aged 91 years.

The superintendent of the census has appointed the following special agents to collect statistics of manufactures: William H. Blackwell, Madison; Albert E. Verrill, Verrill, Auburn; George W. Clark, Bath.

In one week in August the product of the Androscoggin mills in Lewiston, was 63,900 pounds, equivalent to 319,000 yards, the largest week's product in the history of the mills. The great success of these mills calls for an extension of their capacity.

It is said that Madame Nordica has compromised her claim on the property of her late husband, Frederick Gower, by accepting from Mr. Gower's brother a share of the Tacoma property, the whole of which is valued at $100,000.

Harry Thissell states that on Friday night, while driving out on Mt. Hope avenue, Bangor, he was waylaid by a would-be highwayman. Thissell struck his horse sharply with a whip and he was thus able to make his escape.

Mr. Fred Huse of Madrid, has invented an automatic machine for making spools, to use in his spool mill. One man can make more spools with two of these machines than four can with the ones now in use. He estimates that it will save him $3000 per year.

Governor Burleigh has appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the summer meeting of the American Forestry Association to be held in the Parliament buildings at Quebec from the 3d to the 5th of September: John E. Hobbs, North Berwick; George F. Talbot, Portland; L. C. Flint, Monson.

Horace Leighton of Bangor, a railroad engineer, who has been in the employ of the Maine Central Railroad Company up to two months ago, attempted to commit suicide, Friday night, by cutting his throat with a large pocket knife. Despondency due to sickness was the cause. He is badly cut, but may live.

Two dogs, one belonging to Alonzo Ridlon and the other to Issacher Jellison of North Saco, went over on the Union road to a pasture adjoining R. L. K. Grant's, Sunday, and getting into a flock of 100 sheep killed fourteen of them and injured others so badly that they had to be killed. It will cost the owners of the dogs $60 apiece to pay the damages.

A post office has been established at Lake View, Piscataquis county, and Frank W. Hamlin has been appointed Postmaster. Cora E. Gould was, on Wednesday, appointed postmistress at North Monroe, vice Mrs. Hannah Gould. A post office has been established at Medomak, Lincoln county, and Andrew L. Geele has been appointed Postmaster.

Oliver B. Mountfort, working for George Blanchard, at Cumberland Centre, had a narrow escape on Thursday. He was leading a large Jersey bull to water when the staff became disconnected from the ring in the animal's nose, when the animal went for Mr. Mountfort, threw him down and was using him pretty roughly when Mr. Rufus Legrow, who happened to be near went to his assistance and by hard work managed to drive him from Mr. Mountfort.

Three Aroostook county men, indicted at the last session of the grand jury by the United States for being retail liquor dealers without payment of the special tax, were arraigned before Judge Webb at Portland, Friday morning. They were John Farnsworth, of Presque Isle, Rowell Philbrook and William Raven, of Woodland. They all pleaded guilty. Philbrook was fined $25 and the others were each fined $50 and costs of $100 each, and each to be imprisoned in the county jail for 30 days.

The Encampment at Newport, of the Grand Army Posts, last week, was a very successful affair. The Portland band, consisting of nineteen pieces, enlivened the encampment with music during the week. Thursday was Governor's Day, when Governor Burleigh and staff were present and a fitting reception was tendered them by the veterans in camp. Some fifty tents dotted the grounds, and all the cottages were occupied. The title of the Encampment was "Camp Benson."

There are almost one hundred men at work on the Pulp Mill plant at Madison. The foundation is to be laid by September 15th, and the roof on the structure by October 15th, according to terms of the contract. At that time the length of the structure is to be upwards of 900 feet. The coffer dam to shut the water out is about finished. The greater part of the rock excavation has come in the widening and deepening of the channel from the dam to the site, which will be pushed along while the other work is being done.

Simon Jones of North Washington, who recently tried to murder his daughter when in an unusually violent fit of insanity, attempted suicide last week. In some way he escaped from his keepers and went to a neighboring cooper shop where he secured a long, sharp hoop shave. This he drew across his throat, inflicting a severe gash about four inches long, cutting his windpipe and several small veins. Medical assistance was summoned and his wounds dressed. He is now kept under close confinement.

At the Nineteenth Maine Regimental reunion at Lewiston, Tuesday, the following officers were elected: President, J. Loyal Browne, Bowdoinham; First Vice President, J. L. Spaulding, Richmond; Second Vice Presidents, W. J. Peebles, Richmond; Executive Committee, G. R. Ridley, J. H. Knight and E. H. Smith of Richmond; Chaplain, Rev. George R. Palmer; Surgeon, Dr. A. G. Billings; Freedom; Secretary, Silas Adams, Waterville. The men enjoyed themselves at Lake Grove in the afternoon.

The strike at Chicago is evidently having its effect in eastern markets. There are four beef houses in Portland—the Portland Beef Company, John L. Best, Cumic[illegible] Bros., and Thomas Dyer. A reporter of the *Press* made inquiries yesterday of three of these and learned that two of them had each a car load of beef on the way which left Chicago before the strike. The other two were cramped for a supply, and the indications are that beef may be higher before it is lower. One Portland retail provision dealer, Mr. Abner T. Smith, went into the country and bought four oxen to be slaughtered to supply his trade.

The Governor has made the following nominations:

Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland —James M. Thompson, New Gloucester.

Notary Public—S. L. Linscott, Portland; Josiah H. Carter, Ashland; T. H. Smith, Bucksport; Oscar H. Hersey, Buckfield; B. W. Howes, Dixmont; John L. Fortin, Biddeford.

Justice of the Peace and Quorum—Lewis W. Bunker, Eastport; Frank A. Gilpatric, Presque Isle; Marvin L. Ray, Harrington; Henry Upton, Norway; George F. Whidden, Presque Isle; S. H. Woodbury, Auburn.

Mr. Thompson, whom the Governor has appointed Register of Deeds for Cumberland county, is the gentleman who was nominated for that office by the republican county convention.

William MacDonald, who was sentenced to State prison for horse stealing, escaped from the Bangor jail, Monday morning, while awaiting removal to Thomaston. He was pursued by Sheriffs and officers, but could not be found. Monday afternoon, Ernest Dickson, the page at the court house, and other boys discovered him, gave chase and cornered him in a deserted house, where one of the boys drew a toy pistol and fired several blank cartridges at him. A desperate character was returned to jail by the triumphant youngsters.

The house of Mr. John T. Lawrence of West Pownal, was broken into by burglars, Thursday night. They entered the house by a window in one of the parlors, but before they were obliged to open it they were obliged to bore with an auger (around which to muffle the noise, they tightly bound a handkerchief) two holes through the fastening; above and the other below the latch, and then with the aid of a railroad spike, they succeeded after considerable effort, as shown by the marks left on the window sill, in prying up the window. The noise, although slight, at last attracted Mr. Lawrence's attention, and he at once prepared to receive them. Suitably armed, he passed from his room to the next, where he found a match and still brightly burning on the floor, and a door quickly closed in his face, which as quickly opened, just as the thieves were making their way through the window by which they had obtained entrance to the house. No booty was secured by the robbers, and they left their burglars' tools behind them.

Items of General News.

Many of the silver dollars (or cart wheels,) in the government vaults in Philadelphia, are found to be bogus. They have been stored there for some time.

About 125 of the family of Eatons held a reunion at Boston last week. They were from all parts of the country. When the Smith family meets, Boston common will not be large enough to contain them.

The will of John Boyle O'Reilly, executed in 1876, gives all his property, real and personal, to his wife, Mary A. S. O'Reilly, and her heirs, and appoints her executor of the will with power and without bonds or sureties.

Fire Commissioner Richard F. Tobin of Boston, has won the $1000 sword given by the *Boston Globe*, to the most popular G. A. R. man, he getting the enormous total of 1,493,267 ballots. A large number of votes were thrown for Maine ex-soldiers.

An increase in the deaths from bronchitis and pulmonary trouble has been reported at the health department in New York, during the past two weeks. This caused people to believe that the old enemy, la grippe, has returned for a second crusade among New Yorkers.

McVicker's theatre, at Chicago, burned early Tuesday morning. The loss is $200,000. Guests in the Windsor, Saratoga and Bennett houses near by were panic-stricken, but those houses did not catch fire. A number of firemen were buried in the ruins and more or less hurt.

Saturday morning, there were killing frosts in Kittson, Marshall, Norman and Polk counties, Minnesota, in all the border counties of North Dakota, and in Manitoba westward to Minnedosa, where the temperature reached 28 degrees. In northern Minnesota around St. Vincent, the mercury indicated 30 degrees, and all immatured crops are said to be killed.

Congressman Watson was about to enter his carriage at the hotel on Monday, to be driven to the capitol, when he was suddenly overcome with heart disease, and died soon after being carried into the hotel. Mr. Watson represented the 27th Pennsylvania District and this death is the third that has taken place in the ranks of the Pennsylvania delegation this session. He was an elderly man and has been in feeble health for some time past.

On Monday, the remains of John Ericsson, the great inventor, were taken from New York city, and transferred to the cruiser Baltimore, where they will be conveyed by the government to their last resting place in the soil of his native Sweden. There was the most elaborate ceremonies, and a procession which numbered ten thousand men. As the coffin was placed aboard the tug, the Scandinavian societies lifted their voices in one of the sonorous but mournful death chants of their race.

The great strike on the New York Central Railroad continues, but it has been perceptibly weakened the past few days, to that now, the corporation is engaged in moving its immense freight. The supreme council of the United Order of Railway Employés refused to take part in a strike against the New York Central company. The refusal is based on the plea that, as the order of the Knights of Labor is not a member of the Federated Order of Railway Employés, the laws of the supreme council do not permit active participation. The council sympathizes with the strikers in their struggle, but they wanted something besides mere sympathy in order to continue the strike.

A party of section men on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland railroad, while at work on the line of track two miles south of Tiffin, Ohio, had an adventure which will long remain an unpleasant memory. They were engaged in their duties when one of the party noticed a large snake in the grass near the track and started to kill it, when he was attacked by two huge reptiles of the blue racer variety. These creatures are harmless as kittens so far as their bite is concerned, but are second only to the python as constrictors. One of the reptiles wound itself about the fellow's leg and the other was making progress toward enveloping his body in folds, when help arrived. And after a lively contest the two snakes were killed. One measured 8 feet 3 inches in length, and was nearly 13 inches in circumference; the other was smaller, being but 7 feet 4 inches long.

Cholera still rages to a fearful extent in Japan. The black cholera is now spreading from Nagasaki. The whole country, from Satsuma to Hakodate, is in an impoverished condition and the dread disease has leaped upon the backs of the poor people, the coolies, the small farmers and the hundreds of thousands of wretched paupers in that great empire. Time and time again are finding it difficult to withstand a belated visitation of the influenza epidemic. The people are poor at best, but the straits to which they are put for a bite of food in such a season as this, when they have actually sold the utensils in which they prepared their rice in order not to starve, cannot be realized in a country where the price of a day laborer's wage for one day is more than that of a well-to-do Japanese artisan for two weeks. In Nagasaki the number of new cases per day is about 100, and of deaths 45.

At Lexington, Ky., the other night, a party called at the jail, and demanded John Henderson, the negro who killed Gilbert Satterwhite, a few days previous. At that moment, Henderson walked out of his cell, and with the most affable Oriental air, he claimed in a loud voice: "I killed Gil Satterwhite; I s'pose I'm the man you're looking fur." "Yes," replied the spokesman, "come with us." The negro went with them unhesitatingly, outside the jail they were joined by 10 or 15 more masked men. The entire party went out to Frankfort pike, about a mile, and stopped under a locust tree. One man had a 134-inch sawed rope. This was soon tied around Henderson's neck, and the spokesman said to him: "You can now pray; we intend to hang you to this tree." The negro fell down. At that moment a flash of lightning illuminated the victim's black features, and he made a most piteous appeal to the Almighty to save his soul. Not one word of confession, however, escaped his lips, nor was there any appeal for mercy to the wet and angry men around him. When he had finished his supplications he arose and said: "Hereafter I resolve to be an honest man strung up, and in 15 minutes was dead.

A runaway car on the Mount Pennsylvania Gravity railroad which ascends a mountain near Reading, Pa., dashed down a five mile declivity, Friday morning, and killed six persons and injured many others. The cars are taken from a point on the outskirts of the city to the top of the mountain, a distance of five miles. On returning, the cars are allowed to go down the mountain by gravity by way of another route to the point of starting. At about 10.30, a car containing about eighteen passengers was taken from the station to the top of the mountain. This consumed about thirty minutes. On top of the mountain there is a high tower where the passengers were allowed to alight to enjoy the scenery for thirty miles around. The locomotive was accidentally detached, and when the car reached the station at the foot of the plane, it jumped the track and rolled down a 50-foot embankment, where it landed upside down, with the passengers imprisoned inside. The greatest excitement prevailed, and soon a large crowd gathered. Doctors and ambulances were sent for and the dead and injured removed. Six were taken out dead. Among them were Charles Rettew, aged 55, conductor of the ill-fated car, and Edgar M. Levant, an attorney of Reading, aged about 40.

Died, in Chester, Aug. 17, Frink Stratton, aged 86 years, 8 months, 20 days.

In writing the above notice, we feel that a few words in regard to the subject of it may not be amiss. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Penobscot county, and suffered all of the privations incident to the early settlers, such as the young of to-day can form no idea of. In early manhood he came from Albion, Me., to Chester, then almost an unbroken wilderness, and cleared away the forest and built a house. He then returned to the home of his boyhood, and taking a companion for life, together they returned to his home in the woods, and there he made his farm, and reared a large family of children. He remained on the same farm till the death of his wife, several years ago, since which time the feebleness of old age has compelled him to seek a home with his children. Two of his sons were given to his country, in its need. One sleeps in an unknown grave, and one returned to his home, but soon passed away from disease incurred in the service. Two sons and three daughters remain to miss him here. For nearly two years, he has lived with his daughter, Mrs. John W. Coombs, and although by feeble, nothing of that loving hearts or willing hands could do to cheer his last moments, was left undone. He lived honored and respected by all, and although calling unexpectedly at the last, we doubt not he received the welcome plaudit of "well done." H.

FIRES IN MAINE. The St. Croix and Penobscot railroad covered lattice bridge, spanning the St. Croix river, at Baring, was burned, Thursday. It probably caught from a spark from the mill furnace. Loss, $3,400; insured.—The house of Union E. Frank at Gray, burned at three o'clock, Saturday morning. The cause was a defective chimney flue. Loss, $2,500; insured for $1,200.—A disastrous fire occurred Tuesday morning at the pulp mill of the Eastern Manufacturing Company at South Brewer, by which the buildings of the plant, with their contents, were damaged to the extent of about $35,000. Insured. The fire was caused by a hot box.—The house of Mr. Mathias Benner, above Bristol Mills, was burned recently, together with a mowing machine, a double sled, and the household goods in the upper part of the house.

A perfect complexion, free from pimple or blemish, is very rarely seen, because few people have perfectly pure blood, and yet, all disfiguring eruptions are easily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Try it, and surprise your friends with the result.

ROCKLAND AND VICINITY. Before I leave Knox county, I must give some description of her one city and the seat of her courts. Rockland is prettily situated on Rockland Bay, on the western side of Penobscot Bay, and its pretty harbor is shut in by two headlands: Jameson's Point on the north, from which the breakwater projects into the bay, and on which a large, new hotel has been built, called the Bay Point House, near where the ruins mark the site of an old fort; and the long projection from Main street through Ingraham's Hill, with its clustering cottages, sheltering trees, pretty beach and extended view of the sea, to South Thomaston and Owl's Head with its bluff, and lighthouse, overlooking a view of beauty, including the sea which washes up beneath, the long stretch of pebbly, shelly beach on either side; the grassy banks rising abruptly from them and terminating in trees covered heights; the breakwater over across and in the beautiful enclosure, as though sheltered from all evil of storm and wreck; the pretty city with the homely lime-kilns along its shore, where a vast amount of lime is burned annually, furnishing employment for so many men; its Lime Rock Railroad winding along among the kilns; its ship yards which have been nearly idle for some time, but which now show some sign of a revival of the old trade which once, in one year, sent out eleven ships, three barks, six brigs and four schooners, making a total tonnage of 17,365 tons; and which sent out in 1853 the Red Jacket, which registered 2,500 tons, being one of the largest and finest vessels ever sent out of our ports, making the remarkably quick passage across the Atlantic and from Australia to Liverpool, the quickest on record, unless it has been beaten recently.

Rockland was formerly a part of Thomaston, and the first settler, John Lermond, came here with his brothers from what is now Warren, in 1767, when with them he built a camp and got out a cargo of oak staves and pine lumber. From him the town was first called, Lermond's Cove. Its Indian name was Catawamteak: Great Landing Place. Lermond went away and the town was not settled until about 1769, when a few families came and erected log huts, near which they cleared and cultivated the land. The pioneer in the lime business was John Ulmer of Waldoboro, who came here in 1795. At that time the only house where the city now stands, was that of John Lindsay. The place grew slowly, and after Thomaston was incorporated, was known as Shore Village. When the post office was established in 1820, it took the name of East Thomaston, and when it was set off from Thomaston, in 1848 it was incorporated as East Thomaston, the name being changed to Rockland in 1850; and in 1853 it became a city.

The streets of the city are beautifully shaded by elm and rock maple trees of great height, and a pretty walk is along one of these pretty streets to The Meadows, a very pretty part of the city, on a hill back of the city proper, where we have a delightful view in one way of the little cluster of houses; the quarries and farms, the Knox County Creamery at The Meadows, with Madambettox hills as a sombre background, and the little village at Blackington's Corner on one side; and, turning around, of the city in the hollow between us and the bay, with the stately trees everywhere among the pretty cottages and more stately mansions; the whole shut in by the two green clad arms of earth, with the snowy sails on the blue bosom beyond. Another walk, which is delightful, is up Main street, along the shore and around to Warrenton, or down on Jameson's Point, past the Bay Point House to the Breakwater and beach. Here you have also a nice view of the city and surrounding coast with the blue water meeting the white flecked blue of the horizon. Another charming walk is up to Blackington's Corner to the neat little cemetery, where you will see the handsome memorial erected to perpetuate the fame and valor of Rockland's honored son, General Hiram Berry, who went out Colonel of the 4th Maine Regiment, and of whom General Kearney wrote to Governor Washburn. "Colonel Berry manifested such a genius for war and such a pertenacity in the fight, as proved him fit for high command." He was in the important battles of the army of the Potomac, and it is said at Williamsburg, Va., Colonel Berry saved the day. He died at Chancellorsville, Maj. Gen. of Volunteers. The monument which marks his resting place after he was brought home from his gallant fight, is a statue of himself in his uniform, standing erect and beautiful in his white marble dress on a handsome pedestal. Another delightful walk is down into the southern part of the city, among the ship yards and long, dark wharves, with the water swashing against their green water washed piers. Some of the streets near here are very picturesque. The walk may be extended through one of them into the main road and down to Ingraham's Hill.

The Rockland post office is a very handsome building of granite, built at a cost, with furniture and grounds of $142,000, and the county court house erected in 1874, cost $60,000. It might be of interest to visit Tillson's wharf at the time when the boats come in from Boston, Bangor, Portland and Bar Harbor, and the smaller boats from the islands nearer at hand. A pretty walk or drive would be to Chickawaukie Pond, about a mile beyond the cemetery; part of which is in Camden, and which I mentioned in my letter on Camden Mountains. A pretty drive would be into Thomaston, a distance of about five miles, where you could visit the State Prison, the neglected grave of General Knox, and the site of his old home, one building of which is now in the Knox and Lincoln R. R. station. Another pretty drive is into Camden through Clam Cove, and past Ballard Park through Rockport. Another is into West Camden, about six miles distant on the Union road, and still another into Warren, while prettier perhaps than either would be a drive to Owl's Head or down to Crescent Beach, a long stretch of smooth rocks and cool gray sand. There is a chance for boating along the shore or in the pretty bay, where at almost any time in the summer months, all kinds and sizes of pleasure craft may be seen. Another walk, which is delightful, is up Main street, along the shore and around to Warrenton, or down on Jameson's Point, past the Bay Point House to the Breakwater and beach. Here you have also a nice view of the city and surrounding coast with the blue water meeting the white flecked blue of the horizon. Another charming walk is up to Blackington's Corner to the neat little cemetery, where you will see the handsome memorial erected to perpetuate the fame and valor of Rockland's honored son, General Hiram Berry, who went out Colonel of the 4th Maine Regiment, and of whom General Kearney wrote to Governor Washburn. "Colonel Berry manifested such a genius for war and such a pertenacity in the fight, as proved him fit for high command." He was in the important battles of the army of the Potomac, and it is said at Williamsburg, Va., Colonel Berry saved the day. He died at Chancellorsville, Maj. Gen. of Volunteers. The monument which marks his resting place after he was brought home from his gallant fight, is a statue of himself in his uniform, standing erect and beautiful in his white marble dress on a handsome pedestal. Another delightful walk is down into the southern part of the city, among the ship yards and long, dark wharves, with the water swashing against their green water washed piers. Some of the streets near here are very picturesque. The walk may be extended through one of them into the main road and down to Ingraham's Hill.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, Aug. 26, 1890.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
A. Richardson,	21	177	
J. S. Wetler,		208	
L. C. Libby & Sons,	13	39	30
E. E. Wheeler,		203	
A. P. Libby,		105	
C. V. King,		100	
Trafton & Philbrook,	17		8
Walter Gleason,	7	440	13

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Beef cattle ¼ cent higher on extra grades; common steers, cows and heifers, no change. Best beef oxen, 7 cents.

Sheep and lambs rule ¼ to ¼ cent higher on all grades. At sheep, 3@4¾; lambs, 5@7 cents cover the range.

Veal calves are quick of sale, and ¼ cent higher, 3@5¾ cents, live weight, being the range.

Milch Cows—These very useful animals have taken back seats. Too many have been forwarded for the last two weeks, and a bad break has been made, equal to $10 per head. With but few in this week, we think trade will rally. Good cows can be bought low. It takes something fine to bring $40.

Working oxen and store cattle are just beginning to be in demand, for which we look for a lively trade during the fall.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

N. A. Trafton sold 10 steers, 920 lbs. each at 3 cts.; two extra cows $40 each; veal calves 5¼ live weight.

The various lots of Aroostook lambs brought 6 cts., sheep 4.

W. Gleason sold his veal calves at 5¼.

L. C. Libby sold 5 cows, selecting out of his car load at $55 each.

Wool trade is at a stand still, and will be till after further developments at Washington. Hay trade begins to work up a little. Timothy of choice, well cured green hay will sell well, while the old hay will go low. Extra hay is worth $16 to $17; poor $10 on the market to-day. Select lots of this year's crop of hay will bring $20 on account of rise of grains.

REMARKS.

Disturbing elements make our markets full this week. The great Chicago strike is the topic and conundrum for the cattle dealer. Most certainly it quickens the pulse of trade on all kinds of live stock to-day, and very many drovers have gone home to hurry along stock, hoping to find the people of Boston in a starving condition if the strike continues long, most certainly all classes of meats would go up, but we think there will be some way out and that so soon as to cause a reaction and a corresponding drop to a fair price. Three weeks ago, one of the leading daily papers of Boston came out with an article written by some crank who prophesied a dearth in milk supply. This misleading article was read by so many that the next week 1000 milch cows were landed at this market, and every old lady who was making a few pounds of butter on these dairy supply, stopped short and sent the milk to the nearest milk train, the result of which was the milk supply proved a flood. It was so plenty as to drop the price of milk way down, and to cause cows to sell ten dollars per head lower. It is as well for farmers' milk men and drovers to keep a level head and steady hand. The live stock situation should be studied closely by every Maine farmer, as it presents a peculiar aspect under the changed condition of things, incident to a light corn and grain crop in the great West. The question is, how will this high price of corn affect the price of beef and pork. For the next three months we look for lowish prices, as large numbers of grass beef cattle will come along, that otherwise would find their way into the feed pens of the West, but when these grassers give out, and corn-fed cattle, or those housed and fed in the iteups of New England, will bring a price higher than has been realized for a term of years. Our good hay, if fed judiciously, will make good beef in the absence of grain. If Maine farmers study the situation, they can use their hay to advantage on feeding stock.

I. C. LIBBY.

Boston Market.

TUESDAY, Aug. 26.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The demand for flour has continued good, and prices are firm. There are few brands of spring wheat patents offering at under $6 40 per bbl. We quote fine, superfine and common extras at $3 00@4 25; extra and seconds at $4 25@5 00; Minnesota bakery, clears and straights, at $4 75@5 75; winter wheat, clears and straights, at $5 15@6 00; winter wheat patents at $5 90@6 50, and spring wheat patents at $6 10@6 60 per bbl. These quotations include jobbers' and sellers' prices. Rye flour is steady, with a moderate business at $4@$4 25 per bbl. Oatmeal is strong, with moderate sales of fine cut at $5 70@6 00, and cut at $6 20@6 50 per bbl. There is a good demand for corn meal, with indications pointing to still higher prices. Sales are in bags, small at $1 05@1 10, and barrel meal sells at $2 55@2 60 for choice kiln-dried and $3 25@3 35 for granulated.

GRAIN. The markets were firmer to-day and Western prices were somewhat higher. Steamer yellow corn sold at 63½c per bu. on spot and 62c to ship, and for steamer mixed 61@61¾c is quoted. Oats were not very plenty and the market ruled firm. No. 1 oats were sold at 48c; No. 2 clipped at 48c; No. 2 white at 47c on spot, and 46½c per bu., to ship, while No. 3 white sold at from 45½@46c per bu. The stock of old oats is very much reduced, and a sale is reported of No. 2 white in elevator at 50c per bu.

MILLFEED. There is a steady demand for all kinds of millfeed, and prices are firm. Sack spring bran has been selling at $18@19 50, and winter at 20.25@51. Middlings range from $21@24.50 per ton, as to quality. Cotton seed meal is nominal at $26.50 per ton for spot.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. An advance in butter of at least one cent must be quoted. Selling prices in Boston yesterday were unsettled and irregular. The supply of fine creamery was small, and very little was offered in round lots. For fine fresh creamery to arrive to-day and to-morrow 23 to 24 cents was asked, and this rate will probably be obtained, though buyers go over 23 cents very reluctantly. Perhaps 23 cents is enough to quote, except for a few pet brands, but the tendency is to the higher figure. It is safe to call fresh northern creamery 24½ to 25 cents, but owners are not putting it on the market in large quantities, and the quotation is more or less nominal. Selling prices to the trade range from 22 to 23 cents for fair to good, and 23½ to 24 cents for choice. Western creamery is quoted at 22 to 24 cents was asked, and this rate will for the offerings of foreign mediums at a little low range.

The potato market does not fluctuate much from day to day, receipts being about equal to the demand, and prices run along at $2 25@2 50 per barrel, and 80@85 cents per bushel.

Choice new apples continue in light receipt, and No 1 Gravensteins and Williams command $4@$5 per barrel. Evaporated apples are scarce and firm at 14@17 cents per pound.

Eggs have ruled steady, with good demand. Western command 18 cents, Michigan 19 cents, and Provincial 18@19 cents. Eastern rule at 20@22 cents and small fresh laid lots 25@26 cents.

The hay market shows little or no improvement. Strictly choice quality meets with a fair demand at $15@$16 per ton, but all the lower grades continue to drag and sell at a wide range of prices, say from $10@$14 per ton. Rye straw is quiet at $14@$16 per ton.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of the *Maine Farmer* will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BRIGHTON, Aug. 26, 1890.

Amount of live stock at market—225 cattle, 1710 sheep and lambs, 65 veals, 112 swine, 135 Maine Western cattle, 50; Northern and Eastern cattle, 175.

Brighton Hides 6¾c per lb.
Brighton Tallow 4c per lb.
Country Hides 6c per lb.
Country Tallow 3c per lb.
Calf Skins 5@6c per lb.
Sheep and Lamb Skins 25c each.
Wool Skins 50c@$1.00 each.
Dairy Skins 15@30c each.

There has been a light supply of Western Cattle in market this week, all being owned by butchers and taken direct to the slaughter houses for slaughter. There was a good demand for Western cattle, the price of which came into market over the Fitchburg Railroad for shipping purposes.

Most of the sheep landed at Brighton were on speculation, costing from 5@7c per lb landed at the yards.

There will be a moderate supply of Northern and Eastern cattle in market for the regular trade of milch cows, working oxen and store cattle.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

APPLES—Evaporated, 8@11c per lb.; dried 4@6c; green apples 50 @ 75 cts. per bushel; Baldwins and Greenings, none in market.

BEANS—Pea beans 2 50; Yellow Eyes $3 00@3 25.

BUTTER—Ball Butter 15@20c. Creamery, 20c.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic 8@10c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 40 per cwt.

EGGS—Fresh 20@22c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $5 50@6 00; Patent 6 50@7 00.

GRAIN—Corn 70c; oats 55c; barley 75c; Rye $1 00.

HAY—Loose $9@10; pressed $14@17.

STRAW—$7 75@8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 4½@5c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 5c; bulls and stags, 2½c@3; calf skins, 5@6c.

TALLOW AND LARD—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierces 6¾c Pure 7¼. Compound 6¼.

MEAL—Corn 65@70; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 00 per hundred.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 7@8c; beef per side 5@6c; ham 12@13c; chickens 14@17c; fowls 13@14c; mutton 9c; spring lambs 10@11c; veals 7c; turkeys 18@20c; round hog 5½c.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, new, 60c@75c per bushel; new cabbages, 3c; beets,—per bu.; turnips, — per bu.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

APPLES—Eating, per bbl., $3 00@4 00; evaporated, 12@14c per lb.

BUTTER—13@14 for choice family; creamery, 21@23c.

BEANS—Pea, $2 65@2 75; Yellow Eyes, $3 35@3 65.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 10@10½c; N. Y. Factory, 9¼@10½c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 50@$5 00; Spring X and XX, $5 25@6 50; Roller Michigan, $5 75@6 00; St. Louis Winter Patents, $6 35@6 50.

FISH—Cod Shore, $4 75@5 00; bank, $4 00@4 25; Scaled herring per box, 14@18c.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 63@64; oats, 49@50; cotton seed, car lots, $25 75@26 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $27 00@28 00; sacked bran, car lots, $19 00@20 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $20 00@21 00; middlings, car lots, $20 00@23 00; middlings, bag lots, $22 00@25 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 6¾@7c per lb; per tub, 6¾@7c; pail, 6¾@10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 17@18c; spring chickens, 25@26c; turkeys, 20@22; eggs, 21@22c; new potatoes, 60@65c per bush.; extra beef, $6 00@8 25; pork backs, $13 50@14 00; cheap, $13 00@13 25; hams, 10¾@11c; covered, 12¾@14c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

APPLES—$3 50@5.00 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $3 00@3 50 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $3 00@3 25.

BUTTER—Best, 18@17c per lb.; fair to good, 13@14c.

EGGS—21@22c per doz.

CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 10@11c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 10@11c.

GRAIN—Oats, prime country, 38@40c per bushel.

HAY—$9@10 per ton; best bales, $12@13.

CORN—60c; meal, 53c.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 60@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, per lb., 5@5½c. Chicken, 26@28c; Fowl per lb., 13@14c; Turkeys, none in market.

Married.

In this city, Aug. 16, by Rev. W. H. Barber, Benj. Tracy to Minnie M. Nottage, both of Augusta.

In Bangor, Aug. 13, Geo. A. Sawyer of Oldtown, to Mary E. Inman of Bangor.

In Belfast, Aug. 12, Samuel B. Holt to Mrs. Ida M. Robinson, both of Belfast.

In Brunswick, Aug. 13, Hugh S. Doughty to Emma R. Snow, both of Harpswell.

In Biddeford, Aug. 19, Edward J. Sullivan to Mary F. Campbell.

In Bar Harbor, Aug. 6, Everett H. Leland to Laura M. Titus, both of Eden.

In Bath, Aug. 16, Frank L. Spinney to Elsie A. Rogers, both of Bath.

In Buxton, Aug. 14, Eugene F. Lord to Emma H. Lowell, both of Saco.

In Cherrytield, July 31, John G. Hamblen of Bridgton, to Mary A. Wiggin.

In Cooper, Aug. 4, Veranus O. Day to Amelia Frost, both of Cooper.

In Calais, Aug. 7, Samuel G. W. Whidden to Emma L. Bedford, both of Calais; Aug. 13, Howard M. Dudley to Martha Ella Gillis, both of Calais; Aug. 16, William Foley to Teresa Butler of Musquash, N. B.

In Eastport, Aug. 5, Isaac W. Barnes to Jennie S. Cook, both of Eastport.

In Farmington Falls, Aug. 16, George E. Sampson of Skowhegan, to Jennie H. Lancaster of Reading, Mass., daughter of S. R. Lancaster, late of New Sharon.

In Farmington, Aug. 9, Harry D. Jewell to Minnie C. Rutherfidd, both of Farmington; Aug. 17, Franklin A. Gardiner to Emma V. Allen, both of Farmington.

In Gorham, Aug. 9, Wm. M. Stockton to Belle J. Foss, both of Westbrook.

In Harrington, Aug. 3, Harvey Grant of Harrington, to Ella Tucker of Cherryfield.

In Kingfield, Aug. 16, Peter J. Williams of Lexington, to Sarah J. Gould of Kingfield.

In Millinocket, Aug. 4, Ashley St. Clair to Louise Hanson.

In Nobleboro, Aug. 19, Warren L. Rogley to Mabel C. Winslow, both of Nobleboro.

In New Sharon, Aug. 19, Isaac H. Storer of Wells, to Jennie L. Howes of New Sharon.

In New Portland, Aug. 16, Arthur L. Richards to Ella M. Lambert, both of Strong.

In Northport, Aug. 14, John M. Crosby to Lottie A. Jordan, both of Belfast.

In Portland, Aug. 20, Harry C. Cook to Nellie W. Hodgdon, both of Portland; Aug. 20, Albert A. Raymond of Boston, to Mrs. Annie B. Ryder of Portland; Aug. 9, Nathaniel Jones of Ossipee, to Annie A. Harper; Aug. 16, Chas. L. Bennett of Portland, to Cora E. Bowen of Cape Elizabeth.

In Providence, R. I., Aug. 9, Mr. Thomas of Calais, to Mamie H. Thomas of Machiasport.

In Rockport, Aug. 13, Rufus E. B. Stubbs to Ida M. Rankins, both of Rockport.

In South Gouldsboro, Aug. 4, Henry C. Young to Hattie L. Andrews, both of Gouldsboro.

In South Deer Isle, July 31

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

Midsummer Preaching.

BY OLIVE E. DANA.

The world is full of preachers, gladly bearing
Their testimony to eternal truth,
Not one, but many witnesses, declaring
Each one its message, in its own sweet ruth.

In rustling rows, with ripening oats a-swaying,
Beside the river grows the teasel wise,
Its never-ceasing whispers, almost saying,
"Christ walked amid our ranks, one Sabbath morn."

The fields, new-mown, and crossed by rippling shadows,
Seem fair enough, and green enough to-day to me,
To be indeed, those sacred, storied meadows,
Where the weary folk Christ fed in Galilee.

No need of organ tones or human voices,
Here are ascription, anthem, chant and hymn,
Soothing, uplifting, and the heart rejoices,
For all the mingling music speaks of Him.

In all the earth seems present, ever-brooding,
The Sabbath peace, a holy, hem-sent balm;
And cares are lost, like pebbles in the flooding
Of this sweet light and ecstacy and calm.

Thou comfort to us, O, our Father, duly
Thy own evangels in familiar guise,
Thou bidst thyself, you manifestest truly,
Thy love and goodness to our wistful eyes.

And plainly, in the light and joy around us,
Seems symbolled forth, even the Trinity,
For in the growing bounties that surround us,
Thy fatherhood, O God, thy children see;

And the warm sunlight, brooding, blessing, seeking,
Is like, O Christ, thy yearning, tender, love,
While this soft, murmuring, quickening wind is speaking
In every breath, of the Spirit from above.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

A TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

BY WILLARD N. JENKINS.

[CONCLUDED.]

CHAPTER VI.

It was dead midnight. Barely fifteen hours had passed since Gladys had learned of Montague's perfidy, but she had decided on a definite course of action. Her mind was dazed, but she said to herself again and again: "I will not stay here another day—I cannot." She was desirous of effecting a disguise which could not be easily penetrated. She dyed her golden hair black, and the change in her looks was startling. After she had changed her dress for one of plain black, she seated herself at her writing table, and wrotes these lines:

"My Darling Helena: What shall I write? I do not grieve you willingly; but I am about to leave my home, and you will probably never see me again in this world. You know how I have suffered, but I should have remained here if I had not learned something connected with Abner Montague's life, the bare thought of which fills me with horror. I hardly realize what I am doing. One idea has taken possession of my mind. I cannot stay here. Perhaps he will make an attempt to trace me, but if he does, and I should prove successful, I shall not keep my life sealed. Dear Helena, be kind when I think of the dear old days I have passed since Mother died, and also, in the course of conversation, that her name was Agatha Nelson; that she was an orphan, and quite alone in the world, and that she was going to act as companion to Miss Priscilla Flint, an aged lady whom she had never seen, but who had been her mother's friend.

The hours passed. Miss Nelson was evidently very weary, and had fallen asleep, and Gladys was weeping softly under the veil, when suddenly there came a shrill shrieking of the engine, and a shock which seemed like the rending of metal and body, and then to Gladys all was darkness and oblivion. When consciousness returned, she found herself by the wayside, where she had evidently been removed from the *debris*, while all around was a chaos of ruined cars. The groans of the wounded rent the air, and, too confused to realize what had happened, she struggled to her feet, and took a survey of the surroundings. Sick with horror, she stood for a time watching those who were laboring with kind hands to extricate the wounded and dying. Presently there came along the hill form of a woman, robed in black, and laid it upon the embankment near her. Her heart told her who it was.

"You are fortunate, madam," said one of the men, kindly. "There are hosts of wounded, but only three persons were killed outright, and this unknown lady is one of the three. There seems to be no clue to her identity."

With trembling fingers Gladys lifted the veil, and a low cry escaped her lips. The face was cut and mangled beyond all recognition, and the golden curls were moist with blood. Agatha Nelson had been hurled into eternity without a moment's warning.

"Was she a friend of yours?"

Gladys was almost on the verge of insanity, and for a moment she could not speak. The temptation to personate the dead girl had presented itself. They were nearly of the same stature and size.

"It is Mrs. Abner Montague, and her home is in Leedsville village."

It was not our gentle, tender-hearted Gladys who replied; it was a wronged, desperate woman, who for a time succeeded in